

**REMARKS**

Applicant respectfully requests further examination and reconsideration in view of the comments set forth fully below. Claims 2-6, 10-17, 20-25, 27-36, 38-45 and 47 were pending. Within the Office Action, Claims 2-6, 10-17, 20-25, 27-36, 38-45 and 47 have been rejected. By the above amendments, Claims 2, 22, 35 and 44 have been amended and Claim 48 has been added. Accordingly, Claims 2-6, 10-17, 20-25, 27-36, 38-45, 47 and 48 are now pending.

**Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. § 112**

Within the previous Office Action, Claims 2, 22 and 35 were rejected 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter applicant regards as the invention. It was also stated within the Office Action that any child of claims 2, 22 and 35 are rejected for inheriting the deficiency. Furthermore, within the previous Office Action, Claims 2, 22 and 35 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph, as being incomplete for omitting essential steps. Specifically, it was stated within the Office Action that the step how to handle an unwrapped version of the content is omitted. Applicant respectfully disagrees that the claims are indefinite and omit essential steps. However, to further prosecution, by the above amendments, the claims have been amended to overcome these rejections.

**Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. § 103**

Within the previous Office Action, Claims 2-6, 10-17, 20, 22-25, 27-33, 35, 36, 38-42, 44, 45 and 47 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Pat. No. 6,163,779 to Mantha et al. (hereinafter Mantha) in view of U.S. Pat. App. No. 2002/0116444 to Chaudhri et al. (hereinafter Chaudhri). Applicant respectfully disagrees.

Mantha teaches a method of copying a web page presented for display on a browser of a web client. The method includes first copying the base HTML document to the client local storage and establishing a pointer to the copied document. A first linked list of the hypertext references in the base document is then generated. For each hypertext reference in the first linked list, if the hypertext reference refers to an embedded object in the base HTML document, the embedded object is saved on the client local storage and the file name of the saved embedded object is stored (as a fully-qualified URL) in a second linked list. If the hypertext reference does not refer to an embedded object in the base HTML document, the fully-qualified URL of the hypertext reference is stored in the second linked list. Then, the fully-qualified URLs of the

second linked list (including those associated with the stored images) are updated to point to the files located on the client local storage. In the end, there is a new HTML page with links for images pointing to files on the local hard drive. When the user desires to retrieve the copied page, a link to the pointer is activated. [Mantha, Abstract] However, Mantha does not teach a method wherein a server or a reverse proxy server performs the steps. This difference has not been appreciated within the Office Action as evidenced by the citation of Mantha, col. 8, lines 1-30 which discusses a client machine and even states, “the method is implemented in a client machine such as a personal computer...” [Mantha, col. 8, lines 19-20] Thus, Mantha does not teach retrieving, by the server, said first electronic content from said network. Furthermore, Mantha does not teach the additional limitations which are performed by the server as opposed to a client device. As is recognized within the Office Action, Mantha does not teach determining, by the server, whether said link identified in the identifying step is resolvable by an external Internet domain name system or alternatively by a domain name system internal to said network.

Chaudhri teaches a method and system for providing improved acceleration of network content using an intermediate node and/or dynamic translations. [Chaudhri, Abstract] More specifically, Chaudhri teaches retargetters which speed up network content delivery. However, Chaudhri does not teach a method wherein a server or a reverse proxy server performs the steps of the claimed invention. Specifically, Chaudhri does not teach retrieving, by the server, said first electronic content from said network. Chaudhri also does not teach determining, by the server, whether said link identified in the identifying step is resolvable by an external Internet domain name system or alternatively by a domain name system internal to said network. Although Chaudhri discusses DNS in general, in Tables 3 and 4 and paragraphs 51, 65, 72, 85 and 86, Chaudhri does not teach determining, by the server, whether said link identified in the identifying step is resolvable by an external Internet domain name system or alternatively by a domain name system internal to said network.

In contrast to Mantha, Chaudhri and their combination the present invention is directed to a method, device or system for providing information from a network including a network device to a client device outside of the network via a server associated with the network. In some embodiments, a method comprises receiving a request from the client device at the server for a first electronic content from the network, retrieving, by the server, said first electronic content from said network, identifying, by the server, a link within said first electronic content, determining, by the server, whether said link identified in said step (c) is resolvable by an external Internet domain name system or alternatively by a domain name system internal to said

network, wrapping, by the server, said link to obtain a wrapped version of said link that identifies a resolvable address on the network in the event it is determined in said step (d) that said link is resolvable by the domain name system internal to said network, and not wrapping said link in the event it is determined in said step (d) that said link is resolvable by the external Internet domain name system and delivering a modified version of said first electronic content to the client device, wherein said modified version of said first electronic content includes said wrapped version of said link. As described above, Mantha does not teach determining whether a link is resolvable by an Internet or a local DNS. Mantha also does not teach determining whether to wrap a link based on whether the link is resolvable by an Internet or a local DNS. The links in Mantha are downloaded to a local disk drive and all links are wrapped. Furthermore, Mantha teaches activity on the client-side not on the server-side. As also described above, Chaudhri does not teach determining, by the server, whether said link identified in the identifying step is resolvable by an external Internet domain name system or alternatively by a domain name system internal to said network. Therefore, Mantha, Chaudhri and their combination do not teach retrieving, by the server, said first electronic content from said network. Mantha, Chaudhri and their combination also do not teach determining, by the server, whether said link identified in the identifying step is resolvable by an external Internet domain name system or alternatively by a domain name system internal to said network, or wrapping, by the server, said link to obtain a wrapped version of said link that identifies a resolvable address on the network in the event it is determined in said step (d) that said link is resolvable by the domain name system internal to said network, and not wrapping said link in the event it is determined in said step (d) that said link is resolvable by the external Internet domain name system.

Furthermore, within the Advisory Action, it is stated that, “[t]he purpose of any redirector is to modify the link of electronic content such that the content may be retrieved at a later date. No more is needed to be taught by Chaudhri.” [Advisory Action] However, the MPEP states, “[a]ll words in a claim must be considered in judging the patentability of a claim against the prior art.” In re Wilson, 424 F. 2d 1382 (CCPA 1970), MPEP 2173.06. The MPEP further states, “[a] claim is anticipated only if each and every element as set forth in the claim is found, either expressly or inherently described, in a single prior art reference.” Verdegaal Bros. v. Union Oil Co. of California, 814 F.2d 628, 631 (Fed. Cir. 1987), MPEP 2131. Although the rejection here is not based on anticipation, the point remains that each element of a claim must be taught for the claimed invention to be rejected based on prior art. Based on the cited MPEP sections, the requirement for a valid rejection has not been met as the prior art does not teach retrieving, by the

server, said first electronic content from said network. Mantha, Chaudhri and their combination also do not teach determining, by the server, whether said link identified in the identifying step is resolvable by an external Internet domain name system or alternatively by a domain name system internal to said network, or wrapping, by the server, said link to obtain a wrapped version of said link that identifies a resolvable address on the network in the event it is determined in said step (d) that said link is resolvable by the domain name system internal to said network, and not wrapping said link in the event it is determined in said step (d) that said link is resolvable by the external Internet domain name system.

The independent Claim 2 is directed to a method of providing information from a network including a network device to a client device outside of the network via a server associated with the network. The method of Claim 2 comprises receiving a request from the client device at the server for a first electronic content from said network, retrieving, by the server, said first electronic content from said network, identifying, by the server, a link within said first electronic content, determining, by the server, whether said link identified in said step (c) is resolvable by an external Internet domain name system or alternatively by a domain name system internal to said network, wrapping, by the server, said link to obtain a wrapped version of said link that identifies a resolvable address on the network in the event it is determined in said step (d) that said link is resolvable by the domain name system internal to said network, and not wrapping said link in the event it is determined in said step (d) that said link is resolvable by the external Internet domain name system and delivering a modified version of said first electronic content to the client device, wherein said modified version of said first electronic content includes said wrapped version of said link and delivering an unmodified version of said first electronic content to said client device if said link is not wrapped in said step (e), wherein said modified version of said first electronic content includes said wrapped version of said link. As described above, Mantha, Chaudhri and their combination do not teach retrieving, by the server, said first electronic content from said network. Mantha, Chaudhri and their combination also do not teach determining, by the server, whether said link identified in the identifying step is resolvable by an external Internet domain name system or alternatively by a domain name system internal to said network. Mantha, Chaudhri and their combination also do not teach wrapping, by the server, said link to obtain a wrapped version of said link that identifies a resolvable address on the network in the event it is determined in said step (d) that said link is resolvable by the domain name system internal to said network, and not wrapping said link in the event it is determined in said step (d) that said link is resolvable by the external Internet domain name

system. For at least these reasons, the independent Claim 2 is allowable over the teachings of Mantha, Chaudhri and their combination.

Claims 3-6, 10-17 and 20 are dependent upon the independent claim 2. As discussed above, the independent claim 2 is allowable over the teachings of Mantha, Chaudhri and their combination. Accordingly, claims 3-6, 10-17 and 20 are also allowable as being dependent upon an allowable base claim.

Furthermore, Mantha, Chaudhri and their combination do not teach the dependent Claim 5 which includes the limitation: said link includes an external address portion identifying said network device and an internal address portion identifying a second electronic content within said network. Within the Office Action, Mantha, Figure 15 is cited as teaching this limitation. Specifically, within the Office Action, “www.artscape.com” is cited as the external address portion and “/ceramics.html” is cited as the internal address portion. However, this is clearly improper. The cited URL in Mantha is merely a standard URL with “www.artscape.com” as the host name and “/ceramics.html” as the path or specific resource within the host to be accessed. In contrast, the present invention includes an external address portion (208) that corresponds to an address that is resolvable outside the local network including a numerical IP address that was assigned by the local DNS and thus is not resolvable outside the local network. The link also contains an address portion (212) that includes an unqualified symbolic name that is an internal name within the local network and thus not resolvable outside the local network. [Present Specification, page 11, lines 6-15] For at least these additional reasons, Claim 5 is allowable over the teachings of Mantha, Chaudhri and their combination.

The independent Claim 22 is directed to one or more processor readable storage devices having processor readable code embodied on said processor readable storage devices, said processor readable code for programming one or more processors to perform a method for providing information from a network including a network device to a client device outside of the network via a reverse proxy server associated with the network. The method of the one or more processor readable storage devices comprises receiving a request from the client device at the server for a first electronic content from said network, retrieving, by the reverse proxy server, said first electronic content from said network, identifying, by the reverse proxy server, a link within said first electronic content, determining, by the reverse proxy server, whether said link identified in said step (c) is resolvable by an external Internet domain name system or alternatively by a domain name system internal to said network, wrapping, by the reverse proxy server, said link to obtain a wrapped version of said link that identifies a resolvable address on

the network in the event it is determined in said step (d) that said link is resolvable by the domain name system internal to said network, and not wrapping said link in the event it is determined in said step (d) that said link is resolvable by the external Internet domain name system and delivering a modified version of said first electronic content to the client device wherein said modified version of said first electronic content includes said wrapped version of said link and delivering an unmodified version of said first electronic content to said first client device if said link is not wrapped in said step (e), wherein said modified version of said first electronic content includes said wrapped version of said link. As described above, Mantha, Chaudhri and their combination do not teach retrieving, by the reverse proxy server, said first electronic content from said network. Mantha, Chaudhri and their combination also do not teach determining, by the reverse proxy server, whether said link identified in the identifying step is resolvable by an external Internet domain name system or alternatively by a domain name system internal to said network. Mantha, Chaudhri and their combination also do not teach wrapping, by the reverse proxy server, said link to obtain a wrapped version of said link that identifies a resolvable address on the network in the event it is determined in said step (d) that said link is resolvable by the domain name system internal to said network, and not wrapping said link in the event it is determined in said step (d) that said link is resolvable by the external Internet domain name system. For at least these reasons, the independent Claim 22 is allowable over the teachings of Mantha, Chaudhri and their combination.

Claims 23-25 and 27-33 are dependent upon the independent claim 22. As discussed above, the independent claim 22 is allowable over the teachings of Mantha, Chaudhri and their combination. Accordingly, claims 23-25 and 27-33 are also allowable as being dependent upon an allowable base claim.

Furthermore, Mantha, Chaudhri and their combination do not teach the dependent Claim 24 which includes the limitation: said link includes an external address portion identifying said network device and an internal address portion identifying a second electronic content within said network. Within the Office Action, Mantha, Figure 15 is cited as teaching this limitation. Specifically, within the Office Action, “www.artscape.com” is cited as the external address portion and “/ceramics.html” is cited as the internal address portion. However, this is clearly improper. The cited URL in Mantha is merely a standard URL with “www.artscape.com” as the host name and “/ceramics.html” as the path or specific resource within the host to be accessed. In contrast, the present invention includes an external address portion (208) that corresponds to an address that is resolvable outside the local network including a numerical IP address that was

assigned by the local DNS and thus is not resolvable outside the local network. The link also contains an address portion (212) that includes an unqualified symbolic name that is an internal name within the local network and thus not resolvable outside the local network. [Present Specification, page 11, lines 6-15] For at least these additional reasons, Claim 24 is allowable over the teachings of Mantha, Chaudhri and their combination.

The independent Claim 35 is directed to a system. The system of Claim 35 comprises one or more communication interfaces, one or more storage devices and one or more processor processors in communication with said one or more storage devices and said one or more communication interfaces, said one or more processors performs a method for providing information from a network including a network device, a network device to a client device outside of the network via a reverse proxy server associated with the network, said method comprising the steps of receiving a request from the client device at the server for a first electronic content from said network, retrieving, by the reverse proxy server, said first electronic content from said network, identifying, by the reverse proxy server, a link within said first electronic content, determining, by the reverse proxy server, whether said link identified in said step (c) is resolvable by an external Internet domain name system or alternatively by a domain name system internal to said network, wrapping, by the reverse proxy server, said link to obtain a wrapped version of said link that identifies a resolvable address on the network in the event it is determined in said step (d) that said link is resolvable by the domain name system internal to said network, and not wrapping said link in the event it is determined in said step (d) that said link is resolvable by the external Internet domain name system and delivering a modified version of said first electronic content to the client device wherein said modified version of said first electronic content includes said wrapped version of said link and delivering an unmodified version of said first electronic content to said first client device if said link is not wrapped in said step (e), wherein said modified version of said first electronic content includes said wrapped version of said link. As described above, Mantha, Chaudhri and their combination do not teach retrieving, by the reverse proxy server, said first electronic content from said network. Mantha, Chaudhri and their combination also do not teach determining, by the reverse proxy server, whether said link identified in the identifying step is resolvable by an external Internet domain name system or alternatively by a domain name system internal to said network. Mantha, Chaudhri and their combination also do not teach wrapping, by the reverse proxy server, said link to obtain a wrapped version of said link that identifies a resolvable address on the network in the event it is determined in said step (d) that said link is resolvable by the domain name system internal to said

network, and not wrapping said link in the event it is determined in said step (d) that said link is resolvable by the external Internet domain name system. For at least these reasons, the independent Claim 35 is allowable over the teachings of Mantha, Chaudhri and their combination.

Claims 36 and 38-42 are dependent upon the independent claim 35. As discussed above, the independent claim 35 is allowable over the teachings of Mantha, Chaudhri and their combination. Accordingly, claims 36 and 38-42 are also allowable as being dependent upon an allowable base claim.

Furthermore, Mantha, Chaudhri and their combination do not teach the dependent Claim 36 which includes the limitation: said link includes an external address portion identifying said network device, wherein said external address portion can be resolved outside said network and an internal address portion identifying a second electronic content within said network wherein said internal address portion cannot be resolved outside said network and can be resolved in said network. Within the Office Action, Mantha, Figure 15 is cited as teaching this limitation. Specifically, within the Office Action, “www.artscape.com” is cited as the external address portion and “/ceramics.html” is cited as the internal address portion. However, this is clearly improper. The cited URL in Mantha is merely a standard URL with “www.artscape.com” as the host name and “/ceramics.html” as the path or specific resource within the host to be accessed. In contrast, the present invention includes an external address portion (208) that corresponds to an address that is resolvable outside the local network including a numerical IP address that was assigned by the local DNS and thus is not resolvable outside the local network. The link also contains an address portion (212) that includes an unqualified symbolic name that is an internal name within the local network and thus not resolvable outside the local network. [Present Specification, page 11, lines 6-15] For at least these additional reasons, Claim 36 is allowable over the teachings of Mantha, Chaudhri and their combination.

The independent Claim 44 is directed to a method of providing information from a network including a network device, a network device to a first client device outside of the network via a reverse proxy server associated with the network. The method of Claim 44 comprises the steps of receiving a request from a second client device for a first electronic content to be sent from said network to the first client device, retrieving, by the reverse proxy server, said first electronic content from said network, identifying, by the reverse proxy server, a link within said first electronic content, determining, by the reverse proxy server, whether said link identified in said step (c) is resolvable by an external Internet domain name system or

alternatively by a domain name system internal to said network, wrapping, by the reverse proxy server, said link to obtain a wrapped version of said link that identifies a resolvable address on the network in the event it is determined in said step (d) that said link is resolvable by the domain name system internal to said network, and not wrapping said link in the event it is determined in said step (d) that said link is resolvable by the external Internet domain name system, delivering a modified version of said first electronic content to said first client device if said link is wrapped in said step (e), wherein said modified version of said first electronic content includes said wrapped version of said link and delivering an unmodified version of said first electronic content to said first client device if said link is not wrapped in said step (e), wherein said modified version of said first electronic content includes said wrapped version of said link. As described above, Mantha, Chaudhri and their combination do not teach retrieving, by the reverse proxy server, said first electronic content from said network. Mantha, Chaudhri and their combination also do not teach determining, by the reverse proxy server, whether said link identified in the identifying step is resolvable by an external Internet domain name system or alternatively by a domain name system internal to said network. Mantha, Chaudhri and their combination also do not teach wrapping, by the reverse proxy server, said link to obtain a wrapped version of said link that identifies a resolvable address on the network in the event it is determined in said step (d) that said link is resolvable by the domain name system internal to said network, and not wrapping said link in the event it is determined in said step (d) that said link is resolvable by the external Internet domain name system. For at least these reasons, the independent Claim 44 is allowable over the teachings of Mantha, Chaudhri and their combination.

Claims 45 and 47 are dependent upon the independent claim 44. As discussed above, the independent claim 44 is allowable over the teachings of Mantha, Chaudhri and their combination. Accordingly, claims 45 and 47 are also allowable as being dependent upon an allowable base claim.

Within the previous Office Action, Claims 21, 34 and 43 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Mantha in view of U.S. Pat. No. 6,581,065 to Rodkin et al. (hereinafter Rodkin). Applicant respectfully disagrees.

Claim 21 is dependent on the independent Claim 2; Claim 34 is dependent on the independent Claim 22 and Claim 43 is dependent on the independent Claim 35. As described above, the independent Claims 2, 22 and 35 are all allowable over the teachings of Mantha, Chaudhri and their combination. Accordingly, Claims 21, 34 and 43 are allowable as being dependent upon an allowable base claim.

**New Claim**

The independent Claim 48 is directed to a method of providing information from a network including a network device to a client device outside of the network via a server associated with the network. The method of Claim 48 comprises the steps of receiving a request from the client device at the server for a first electronic content from said network retrieving, by the server, said first electronic content from said network, identifying, by the server, a link within said first electronic content, wherein said link includes an external address portion identifying said server which is resolvable outside the network and an internal address portion identifying a second electronic content within said network which is resolvable by the server but not resolvable outside the network, determining, by the server, whether said link identified in said step (c) is resolvable by an external Internet domain name system or alternatively by a domain name system internal to said network, wrapping, by the server, said link to obtain a wrapped version of said link that identifies a resolvable address on the network in the event it is determined in said step (d) that said link is resolvable by the domain name system internal to said network, and not wrapping said link in the event it is determined in said step (d) that said link is resolvable by the external Internet domain name system, delivering a modified version of said first electronic content to the client device, wherein said modified version of said first electronic content includes said wrapped version of said link and delivering an unmodified version of said first electronic content to said client device if said link is not wrapped in said step (e), wherein said modified version of said first electronic content includes said wrapped version of said link. Support for the claim is able to be found on page 13, lines 7-12 of the Present Specification. Mantha, Chaudhri and their combination do not teach identifying, by the server, a link within said first electronic content, wherein said link includes an external address portion identifying said server which is resolvable outside the network and an internal address portion identifying a second electronic content within said network which is resolvable by the server but not resolvable outside the network. For at least these reasons, the independent Claim 48 is allowable over the teachings of Mantha, Chaudhri and their combination.

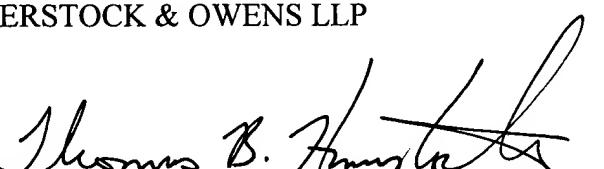
PATENT  
Attorney Docket No.: FUSI-05300

For these reasons, Applicant respectfully submits that all of the claims are now in a condition for allowance, and allowance at an early date would be appreciated. Should the Examiner have any questions or comments, they are encouraged to call the undersigned at (408) 530-9700 to discuss the same so that any outstanding issues can be expeditiously resolved.

Respectfully submitted,  
HAVERSTOCK & OWENS LLP

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